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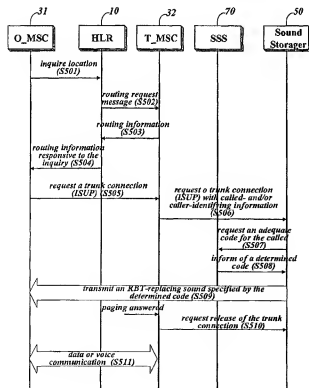
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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING SUBSCRIBER-BASED RINGBACK TONE



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to method and apparatus for providing an arbitrary sound chosen by a called subscriber instead of ringback tone to a calling subscriber. In this present invention, if a call is received, a terminating exchanger requests a trunk connection to a sound db server based on the first information on whether or not to replace a ringback tone and the second information on a route to the sound db server that are received from a home location register (HLR), and provides a called subscriber identification for the sound server. Then, the sound db server searches its db for a sound specified by the called, and provides the found sound for the caller instead of a conventional ringback tone via the terminating exchanger connected through a trunk. Through this sequential procedure of network elements, a caller can hear a sound specified by a called instead of a dry ringback tone.

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DESCRIPTION

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING SUBSCRIBER-BASED RINGBACK TONE

1. Technical Field

5 The present invention relates to method and apparatus for providing an arbitrary sound chosen by a called subscriber for a calling subscriber instead of a conventional ringback tone.

2. Background Art

10 When a subscriber calls another through a mobile communication network, a terminating exchanger on the network provides the caller with a uniform ringback tone.

 Since the ringback tone is same all the time, a caller can not identify a called before the called answers. Furthermore, the uniform ringback tone can not satisfy various subscribers' needs
15 to reveal their individuality.

 By the way, various ad methods are being proposed in these days. One of these ad methods is to send an ad sound message to a caller instead of a conventional ringback tone. However, such an ad sound message is chosen unilaterally by a network operating
20 enterprise. If a caller heard such a unilateral ad sound he or she could talk over a mobile telephone with a called for a limited time.

 However, the method that an ad sound is provided instead of a conventional ringback tone still has the aforementioned drawbacks. That is, a caller can not identify a called before the called answers
25 and the uniform ringback tone can not satisfy various subscribers' needs to reveal their individuality.

3. Disclosure of Invention

 It is an object of the present invention to provide method and apparatus for providing an arbitrary sound chosen or registered

by a called subscriber for a caller instead of a conventional RBT (RingBack Tone). In the present method and apparatus, an arbitrary RBT-replacing sound chosen or registered by a subscriber is stored in a server separated from mobile exchangers first, and if a certain
5 subscriber is called, a terminating exchanger for the call receives from the server an RBT-replacing sound that is assigned to the called, and then provides the received sound for a caller instead of a conventional RBT.

A method of providing an arbitrary sound as an RBT in
10 accordance with the present invention is characterized in that it comprises the steps of: an HLR's (Home Location Register's) furnishing a call-terminating exchanger with a first information on whether RBT is to be replaced or not and the second information informing a route to a sound providing means; the call-terminating
15 exchanger's providing an RBT to a caller or requesting a trunk connection to the sound providing means while furnishing with information identifying a called, based on the first and the second information; and the sound providing means' determining an RBT-replacing sound based on the called-identifying information,
20 and providing the determined RBT-replacing sound for the caller through the call-terminating exchanger the trunk connection is made to.

If the call-terminating exchanger detects that the call is answered while the determined RBT-replacing sound is being provided
25 for the caller, it requests the sound providing means to release the established trunk connection to terminate transmission of the RBT-replacing sound.

The above-characterized method and apparatus provides a personal ad way by allowing a registered personal introducing or
30 identifying sound to be used instead of an RBT. In addition, a caller is able to know by only hearing an RBT-replacing sound whether he or she called rightly. An enterprise as well as individual persons can advertise efficiently through registering an RBT-replacing

sound.

4. Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1 is a simplified diagram of a mobile communication network which a subscriber-based RBT-replacing sound providing method is embedded in;

Fig. 2 is a procedure chart of an embodiment of the present invention to subscribe to a subscriber-based RBT-replacing sound providing service;

Fig. 3 is a procedure chart of another embodiment of the present invention to change/add subscription information related with an RBT-replacing sound providing service;

Fig. 4 is a procedure chart of another embodiment of the present invention to terminate a subscriber-based RBT-replacing sound providing service;

Fig. 5 is a procedure chart of another embodiment of the present invention to conduct a subscriber-based RBT-replacing sound providing service after completion of the procedure of Fig. 2 and/or 3; and

Fig. 6 shows format of the value-added service parameters including an RBT-replacing service field that are delivered from an HLR to a call-terminating exchanger.

5. Modes for Carrying out the Invention

In order that the invention may be fully understood, a preferred embodiment thereof will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a simplified diagram of a mobile communication network which a subscriber-based RBT-replacing sound providing method is embedded in.

The network of Fig. 1 includes an HLR (Home Location Register) 10; mobile exchangers 31 and 32 (also called 'MSC' (Mobile Switching Center)) being capable of communicating with the HLR 10 via a No. 7 signaling network 20 based on No.7 signaling transfer protocol; a sound storager 50, connected to the No. 7 signaling network 20

via a gateway 40, storing RBT-replacing sounds and communicating with the exchangers 31 and 32; an SSS (Sound Storer Server) 70, connected to the sound storager 50 via Internet 60, controlling management of RBT-replacing sounds in the sound storager 70; a
5 subscriber db 80 connected to the HLR 10 via Internet 60; and a web server 100, connected to Internet 60 via a gateway 90, communicating with the sound storager 50 and the SSS 70.

The HLR 10 functions as a conventional network element and it has in every subscriber profile the first information on whether
10 RBT is to be replaced or not and the second information informing a route to the sound storager 50. The first and the second information are written in the value-added service parameters of each subscriber profile.

Either of the mobile exchangers 31 and 32 functioning as
15 conventional network elements receives the first and the second information of a subscriber through communicating with the HLR 10 when the subscriber requests location registration. If the location-registered subscriber is called, the exchanger 31 or 32 receives an RBT-replacing sound from the sound storager 50 based
20 on the received first and second information, and then provides a caller with the received RBT-replacing sound.

The sound storager 50 stores a plurality of digital sounds to be used for replacing an RBT. The stored digital sounds are provided for the exchangers 31 and 32 via the gateway 40.

25 The SSS 70 communicates with the sound storager 50 via Internet 60 and it chooses a digital sound based on information written in an RBT service table. A unique code to identify the chosen digital sound is notified the sound storager 50 in order that a stored sound identified by the code is sent to the exchanger 31 or 32 from the
30 sound storager 50. The RBT service table used for choice of a digital sound allocated for each subscriber includes several codes linked to caller's personal information, caller or caller-group identifying information, and/or call time zone. Therefore, a

digital sound can be chosen by the SSS 70 based on who calls, which group a caller belongs to, age, sex, or occupation of a caller, and/or when a subscriber is called.

Information in the RBT service table is determined when a 5 person subscribes to the value-added service and is then modified by his or her request.

The web server 100, connected to the sound storager 50 and/or the SSS 70 via Internet 60, adds digital sounds to the sound storager 50 and conducts operations to update or change contents of the RBT 10 service table and codes, if necessary, related digital sounds for the SSS 70. The updating or changing operation is initiated by subscriber's request through web pages of the web server 100.

The operation of the network of Fig. 1 is described below.

When a subscriber applies for subscription to the value-added 15 service of RBT replacement, all information included in the application is stored in the subscriber db 80 that requests registration of RBT replacement service to the HLR 10. Then, the HLR 10 writes necessary information in value-added service parameters of that subscriber.

20 Afterwards, if location registration for that subscriber is requested from a serving exchanger 31 or 32, e.g., the exchanger 32 the HLR 10 provides service-related information and routing information for the exchanger 32 that requested location registration. The routing information is needed to make a trunk 25 connection to the sound storager 50. The exchanger 32 registers the received information for that subscriber in a local subscriber db.

If an arbitrary subscriber at the exchanger 31 calls the location-registered subscriber, a trunk connection 'ISUP' is made 30 between the originating 31 and the terminating exchanger 32 after routing information exchange through the HLR 10. After a trunk connection is setup, the terminating exchanger 32, knowing based on the registered information of the called subscriber that RBT

replacement service is ON, makes another trunk connection to the sound storager 50 addressed by the registered information. At the same time, the terminating exchanger 32 provides the sound storager 50 with information of the called subscriber, e.g., mobile telephone number and starts to page the called.

The sound storager 50 inquires of the SSS 70 about which digital sound is set now for the called subscriber. Then, the SSS 70 informs the sound storager 50 of a code for digital sound having been chosen for a given condition by the called.

The sound storager 50 sends a digital sound identified by the received code to the originating exchanger 31 through the setup trunk connection between the two exchangers 31 and 32. The originating exchanger 31 transmits the digital sound from the sound storager 50 to the caller until the called answers the paging. Thus, the caller can hear the digital sound instead of a conventional RBT during the paging. The moment the called answers the paging, the terminating exchanger 32 releases the trunk connection established to the sound storager 50. The conversation between the caller and the called is communicated through the trunk connection made between the originating 31 and the terminating exchanger 32.

Fig. 2 is a procedure chart of an embodiment of the present invention to subscribe to a subscriber-based RBT-replacing sound providing service.

The procedure chart of Fig. 2 is explained below in parallel with the operation of the network of Fig. 1.

If subscription to the RBT-replacement service is asked (S201), subscription information including mobile telephone number of the subscriber is stored in the subscriber db 80 first and is then delivered to the HLR 10 (S202). The HLR 10 updates service information of the subscriber profile to indicate that the subscriber has subscribed to RBT replacement service (S203).

In addition, the subscriber db 80 also sends the subscription information including a chosen digital sound and mobile telephone

number to the SSS 70 (S204). The SSS 70 writes a code associated with the chosen digital sound in an RBT service table allocated for that mobile telephone number (S205).

If the received subscription information includes 5 particulars of sound assignments, namely if the received subscription information assigns different digital sounds for each caller, each caller group, and/or each time zone, the SSS 70 writes different codes of the respective digital sounds in each condition field of the RBT service table, at the step S205.

10 Afterwards, if location registration for the subscriber is requested from the exchanger 32 to the HLR 10 (S206), the HLR 10 checks profile of the subscriber to know whether the subscriber has been subscribed to the RBT replacement service (S207). If not subscribed, the HLR 10 sends a normal response message to the 15 location registration request to the exchanger 32 as in the conventional request processing procedure (S208-1). However, if subscribed, the HLR 10 sends the exchanger 32 a response message including RBT service-related information and routing information, e.g., routing digits to direct to the sound storager 50. The 20 exchanger 32 registers the received information in the subscriber's profile on a local db, e.g., a VLR (Visitor Location Register) (S208-2).

The RBT service-related information can be carried by an SRBT (Specific RBT) field, which was defined as a 'reserve' field before, 25 of the value-added service parameters 'CallingFeaturesIndicator2' shown in Fig. 6. The 2-bit SRBT field is set to '10' in case that the RBT replacement service is not activated even though that service is valid by subscription, and it is set to '11' in case that the RBT replacement service is in active state. A message 30 including the parameters 'CallingFeaturesIndicator2' responsive to the location registration request is delivered from the HLR 10 to the exchanger 32.

The service information parameters

'CallingFeaturesIndicator2' of Fig. 6 are composed of a VMSB field indicative of state of voice mail service busy; a VMSU field indicative of state of voice mail service busy unconditional; a VMSNA field indicative of state of voice mail service busy no answer; 5 an FMSNA field indicative of state of fax mail service no answer; an FMSB field indicative of state of fax mail service busy; an FMSU field indicative of state of fax mail service unconditional; an MC field indicative of multi-call; a CC field indicative of conference call; an MUDN field indicative of multiple unit directory 10 number; and others.

Fig. 3 is a procedure chart of another embodiment of the present invention to change/add subscription information related with RBT-replacing sound providing service.

A subscriber, who has subscribed to the RBT replacement 15 service according to the above-explained procedure of Fig. 2, connects his or her personal computer to the web server 100, first. Then, the web server 100 provides web pages on the connected computer screen to enable the subscriber to change/add information about RBT replacement service.

20 The subscriber enters mobile telephone number through an adequate web page and then selects a desired RBT-replacing sound from a list showing all or a part of sounds stored in the sound storager 50. If the subscriber requests change of RBT-replacing sound to the chosen one (S301), the web server 100 sends a 25 change-requesting message to the SSS 70 (S302). The SSS 70 changes the current code with another code assigned to the chosen RBT-replacing sound in an RBT service table allocated for the entered mobile telephone number (S303). Afterwards, an RBT-replacing sound identified by the changed code will be provided 30 instead of a conventional RBT.

If the subscriber selects to add a new RBT-replacing sound on a web page, the SSS 70 provides an input web page. Then, the subscriber enters his or her mobile telephone number in the input

web page and uploads a sound file including voice, sound logo, or music through the input web page (S304). The web server 100 requests the sound storager 50 to add a new RBT-replacing sound by delivering the inputted data to the sound storager 50 (S305). The sound storager 50 registers the uploaded sound file as a new RBT-replacing sound (S306) and requests the SSS 70 to assign a new code to the registered RBT-replacing sound (S307). The SSS 70 informs the sound storager 50 of the newly-assigned code and changes the current code with the newly-assigned code in an RBT service table allocated for the subscriber.

Fig. 4 is a procedure chart of another embodiment of the present invention to terminate a subscriber-based RBT-replacing sound providing service.

If termination of RBT replacement service is asked from a subscriber (S401), the subscriber db 80 deletes subscription information for RBT replacement service associated with the subscriber, namely, the subscriber's telephone number, and sends service terminating information including a mobile telephone number to the HLR 10 (S402). The HLR 10 alters service information of the subscriber's profile to indicate that the subscriber has not subscribed to RBT replacement service (S403).

The subscriber db 80 also sends the service terminating information to the SSS 70 (S404), then the SSS 70 deletes a current code in an RBT service table for the subscriber based on the received service terminating information (S405).

Fig. 5 is a procedure chart of another embodiment of the present invention to conduct a subscriber-based RBT-replacing sound providing service after completion of the procedure of Fig. 2 and/or 3.

If an arbitrary subscriber within a service zone of the exchanger 31 calls another subscriber, who has subscribed to the RBT replacement service, within the exchanger 32, the originating exchanger 31 sends a location request message to the HLR 10 to

inquire where the called is (S501). Then, the HLR 10 sends a routing request message to the terminating exchanger 32 (S502), and the terminating exchanger 32 informs the HLR 10 of routing information, e.g., TLDN (Temporary Local Directory Number) in response to the
5 routing request message (S503).

The HLR 10 delivers the routing information to the originating exchanger 31 in response to the inquiry step S501 (S504). The originating exchanger 31 requests the terminating exchange 32 based on the routing information to make a trunk connection therbetween
10 (S505).

In the meantime, the terminating exchanger 32 checks the 'SRBT' field of the value-added service information of Fig. 6 that was registered for the called in its local db at the step S208-2 in the procedure of Fig. 2. If the two bits of the 'SRBT' field
15 are '11' which means 'in-service' and 'activated', the terminating exchanger 32 makes a trunk connection to the sound storager 50 with reference to the routing information that was also received and stored at the step S208-2. At this time, mobile telephone numbers of the caller and the called are sent to the sound storager 50 (S506).
20 While the above processes are conducted, a conventional RBT is not transmitted to the originating exchanger 31.

Now, respective trunk connections are made between the originating exchanger 31 and the terminating one 32 and between the terminating exchanger 32 and the sound storager 50.

25 The reason that the calling number is informed the sound storager 50 besides the called number is to make it possible to provide different RBT-replacing sound depending upon who the caller is or which group among groups classified by the called the caller belongs to.

30 The sound storager 50 asks an adequate code to the SSS 70 while providing the received numbers for the SSS 70 (S507). The SSS 70 examines an RBT service table allocated for the called number to determine a code matched with the calling number (if received),

and informs the sound storager 50 of the determined code (S508) in response to the code-requesting step S507. The sound storager 50 transmits an RBT-replacing sound corresponding to the determined code to the caller through the trunk connections between the sound
5 storager 50 and the terminating exchanger 32 and between the terminating exchanger 32 and the originating one 31 (S509).

When the SSS 70 determines an adequate code it may consider the present time. That is, the SSS 70 may determine a code associated with a time zone the present time belongs to for the called and
10 the caller (if received). Considering the present time, different RBT-replacing sound can be provided if calling time is different.

If the called answers paging of the terminating exchanger 32 while the determined RBT-replacing sound is being transmitted instead of a conventional RBT, the terminating exchanger 32 requests
15 the sound storager 50 to release the established trunk connection (S510). Then, voice or data are communicated between the caller and the called through the trunk connection between the originating 31 and the terminating exchanger 32 (S511).

In the present RBT-replacing sound providing service, a
20 subscriber can access the HLR 10 to change the SRBT field of the value-added service parameters.

For instance, when a subscriber presses a special key on his or her mobile telephone the pressed key information is delivered to the HLR 10 which changes the 2-bit SRBT field based on the key
25 information or alternately. However, more significant bit of the two can not be altered because it indicates whether or not subscribed to the RBT replacement service. Less significant bit can be altered by the above way because it indicates whether the RBT replacement service is activated or not.

30 Thus, in case of a person having subscribed to RBT replacement service, The SRBT field of the value-added service parameters for that person has a value of '10' or '11' only where the value '10' is indicative of 'inactive' of the service and '11' indicative of

'active'.

The special key commands change the 'SRBT' field from '10' to '11' or from '11' to '10'. Consequently, a subscriber can determine at will whether to use a conventional RBT or RBT-replacing
5 sound he or she has chosen. If the 'SRBT' field is '10', a terminating exchanger transmits a conventional RBT to a caller even if a called has subscribed to the RBT replacement service.

CLAIMS

1. A method of providing an arbitrary sound as an RBT (RingBack Tone) in a communication network, comprising the steps of:

(a) an HLR's (Home Location Register's) furnishing a
5 call-terminating exchanger with a first information on whether RBT is to be replaced or not and the second information informing a route to a sound providing means;

(b) the call-terminating exchanger's providing an RBT to a caller or requesting a trunk connection to the sound providing means
10 while furnishing with information identifying a called, based on the first and the second information; and

(c) the sound providing means' determining an RBT-replacing sound based on the called-identifying information, and providing the determined RBT-replacing sound to the caller through the
15 call-terminating exchanger the trunk connection is made to.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the first information is set based a special key information received from a mobile terminal of the called.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the first and the second
20 information are included in a response message to a location registration request message, the response message being sent from the HLR to the call-terminating exchanger.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the first information is written in a reserve field allocated in value-added service
25 parameters of subscriber's profile.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the call-terminating exchanger requests release of the trunk connection made to the sound providing means when a call is answered by the called, and wherein the sound providing means releases the trunk connection in response
30 to the release request.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the sound providing means

determines the RBT-replacing sound based on who the caller is, which group the caller belongs to among several groups classified by the called, and/or call time.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the call-terminating
5 exchanger further furnishes the called-identifying information to the sound providing means.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the sound providing means changes a current RBT-replacing sound specified for the called with another one through communication with a web server operating based
10 on internet protocol.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein said another sound is one already stored in the sound providing means or received newly via the web server.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein, after being connected to
15 the sound providing means, the web server changes the RBT-replacing sound based on subscriber identifying information entered through an input web page.

11. An apparatus of providing an arbitrary sound as an RBT (RingBack Tone) in a communication network, comprising:
20 a sound storager, storing a plurality of RBT-replacing sounds, for providing one of the plurality of RBT-replacing sounds to a connected exchanger;

a storager controller selecting an RBT-replacing sound, which will be provided for the exchanger by the sound storager, based
25 on information identifying a called received through an established trunk connection, and notifying the sound storager of the selected RBT-replacing sound;

an HLR (Home Location Register) storing in each subscriber profile a first information on whether RBT is to be replaced or
30 not and the second information informing a route to the sound storager; and

an exchanger receiving and storing the first and the second information for the called from the HLR, making a trunk connection

to the sound storager based on the stored first and the second information while furnishing with the called-identifying information, and providing a caller with an RBT-replacing sound received from the sound storager.

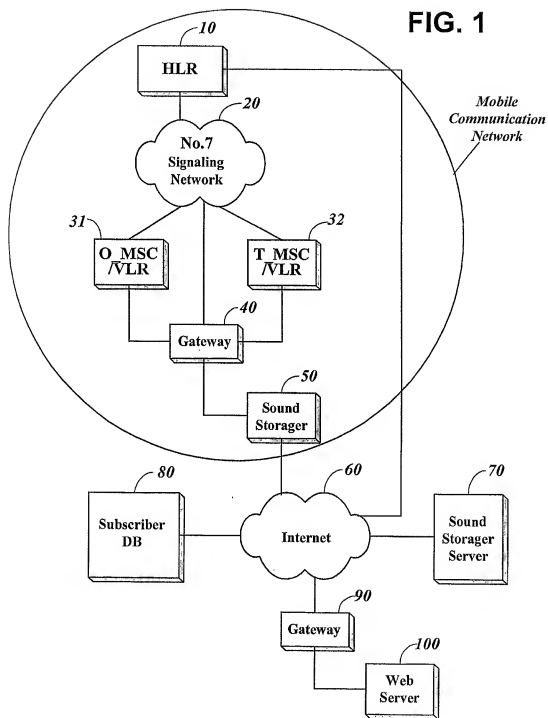
- 5 12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the exchanger receives and stores the first and the second information set for a subscriber from the HLR when location of the subscriber is registered.

- 10 13. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the exchanger provides the sound storager with information identifying a subscriber based on the first and the second information stored for the subscriber, when the subscriber is called.

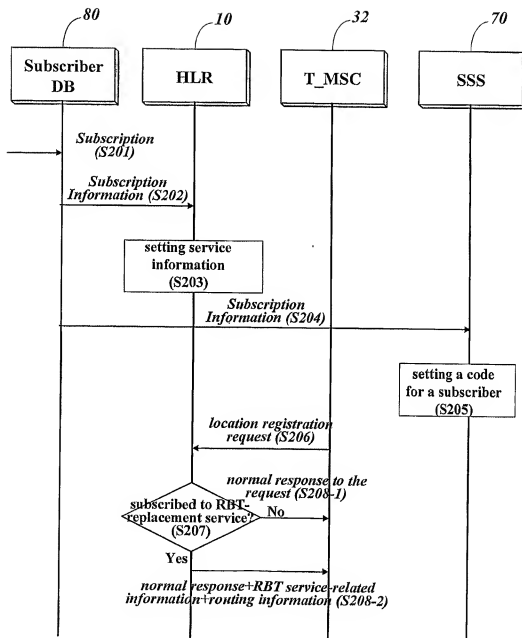
14. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the exchanger further provides the sound storager with caller-identifying information besides the called-identifying information.

- 15 15. The apparatus of claim 11, further comprising a web server, connected to the sound storager and/or the storager controller through an internet, adding an arbitrary RBT-replacing sound to the sound storager or changing information used for the storager controller's determining an RBT-replacing sound.

FIG. 1

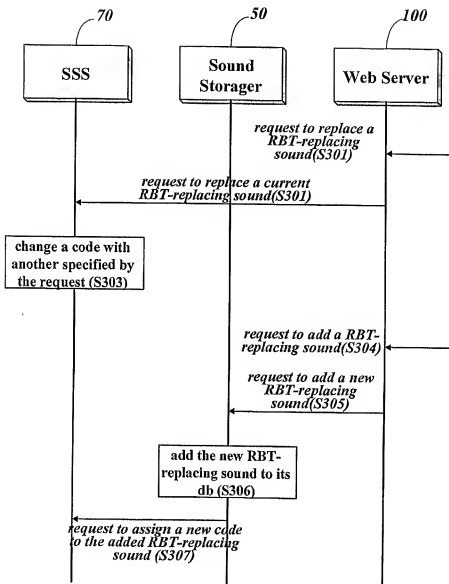


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FIG. 3



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FIG. 4

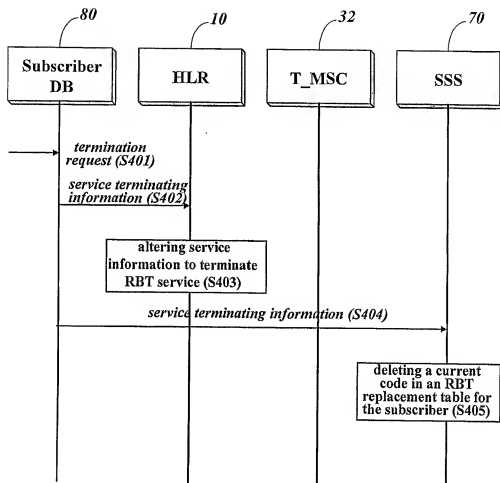
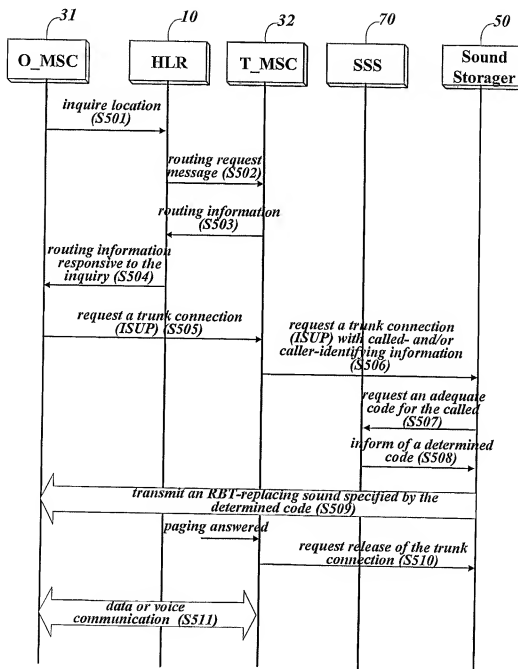




FIG. 5



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR02/01681

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC7 H04Q 7/14, H04Q 7/38		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
IPC7 H04Q 7/14, H04Q 7/38, H04M 1/56		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
KR, JP : IPC as above		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X Y	JP 2000-106685 A (NTT MOBILE COMMUNICATION NETWORK INC.) 11 APRIL 2000, see abstract.	1-7, 11-14 8-10, 15
Y	JP 2000-50347 A (NEC CORP.) 18 FEBRUARY 2000, see abstract	1
A	US 5926537 A (ERICSSON INC.) 20 JULY 1999, see abstract, claim No. 1	1-15
X	KR 01-108937 A (CHAE, KYONG MIN) 08 DECEMBER 2001, see abstract, claims No.1-5	1-15
X Y	KR 00-000244 A (PARK, JONG HYUN) 15 JANUARY 2000, see abstract claims No. 1-6	1-7, 11-14 8-10, 15
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
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Date of the actual completion of the international search 21 JANUARY 2003 (21.01.2003)		Date of mailing of the international search report 22 JANUARY 2003 (22.01.2003)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR  Korean Intellectual Property Office 920 Dunsan-dong, Seo-gu, Daejeon 302-701, Republic of Korea Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140		Authorized officer BAE, Soon Goo  Telephone No. 82-42-481-5742

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

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